

NOTES ON THE RHOPALOCERA OF THE KIGEZI DISTRICT OF
UGANDA WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES AND SUB-
SPECIES

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THE Kigezi District is situated in the extreme south-west of Uganda, bordering on the Lake Kivu District of the Belgian Congo. Until recently there were few roads and little was known of the fauna of the District, most of which was inaccessible except on foot. Many new roads have now been built and, with the appointment in 1951, of Mr. J. A. Burgess as District Officer and later District Commissioner, Kigezi, systematic collecting was started and has continued until the present day.

The notes that follow are largely based on his discoveries, supplemented by large collections made by native collectors at all times of the year. They should, therefore, provide a fairly representative picture of the butterflies of the area.

It is at once apparent that the District belongs, as far as the Upland Rain Forest areas are concerned, to the Ruwenzori-Kivu faunistic zone. A study of the material in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) and at Tervuren, Belgium, collected by Barns, Grauer and others shows that to this must be added an area stretching from N.W. of Lake Tanganyika at the extreme south of the Mitumba Mts., northward to Lubero, and, finally, to the Bleus Mts. in Mahagi Province, Belgian Congo, west of Lake Albert. Certain individual differences are noticeable in the various districts, but the main component is the same throughout. The altitude of these montane forests is between 7,000' and 8,500' and they are divided from each other by deep river gorges descending to 4,500'-4,000'. The slopes are steep and forested throughout. As Eggeling and Dale remark, (1947, *Notes on the forests of Uganda and their products*) under the heading "Upland Rain Forest," "Nor chiefly owing to the activities of man," is it "possible to pass (*in Uganda*) *except in the Kayonza region of Kigezi*, [author's italics], without entering grasslands, from Lowland Rain Forest to true Upland Rain Forest."

This continuous forest from c. 4,000'-8,000', has allowed an astonishing mixture of tropical and montane forms to occur together and intermingle as strays or colonists. The two zones are, however, characterised as follows :—

- (i) The Lowland Rain Forest or Kayonza area, at the lower end of the Impenetrable Forest, contains a mixture of Uganda and Eastern Congo forms, some of which have become differentiated through long isolation.
- (ii) The fauna of the Upland Rain Forest, Mafuga, Ruhiza, Rutenga, etc., consists largely of the endemic species of the Ruwenzori-Kivu zone. Again a small amount of differentiation has occurred.

Sandwiched between these areas are occasional localities such as the Mittano Gorge, a very deep valley, which penetrates far eastwards into Ankole, in which the fauna is characteristic of the Ankole-Toro districts of W. Uganda.

Several new species and subspecies have been discovered in Kigezi and these are described below, together with some notes on the more interesting forms.

1. Upland Rain Forest c. 7,000'-8,5000'.

PAPILIONIDAE

***Papilio leucotaenia* Rothschild. (Plates 1 & 2)**

This fine species, previously extremely rare in collections, was taken in some numbers at Rutenga in the Mafuga Forest. Monsieur Berger, of the Congo Museum, Tervuren, informs me that it constitutes a good subspecies. The original specimens came from Kivu.

***Papilio jacksoni ruandana* Le Cerf. (Plates 1 & 2)**

Common throughout the Upland Rain Forest.

PIERIDAE

***Mylothris poppea* Cramer.**

A form of *Mylothris poppea* Cramer occurs rarely in the Mafuga Forest, characterised, apparently, by a reduction of the black marking and by somewhat paler orange basal areas. Only three specimens were obtained (2 males and 1 female), and these are nearest to ssp. *tirikensis* Neave.

***Mylothris marginea* Joicey and Talbot. (Plates 7 & 8)**

Joicey and Talbot described this species, (1925 Ann. Mag. N.H. (9) 16: 644) as a form of *Mylothris croceus* Butler, and in a footnote, Talbot 1944 (Trans. R. Ent. Soc. Lond. 94: 160) notes that the h.w. has only six spots, whereas in *croceus* there are seven. Why, therefore, he did not transfer it to his *chloris* group, to which it belongs, remains obscure. Although very similar to *croceus* the colour is a much deeper chrome-yellow in the male, and the female also differs. The species is rare, but occurs also on Ruwenzori and in the Kivu area, flying in a protective association with the abundant *M. croceus*.

The genitalia have been examined by Bennett and compared with *croceus* and *ochracea* Aurivillius and all three were found to be distinct (see Figs. 1 and 2).

The hitherto unknown female may be described as follows :—

Mylothris marginea Talbot ♀ differs from female *M. croceus* Butler in the deeper yellow coloration, which in *marginea* Joicey and Talbot is almost as deep as in the male and in *croceus* is much paler h.w. with six spots and apex of f.w. black as in the male.

♀ Neallotype, Uganda, Kigezi District, Mafuga Forest, June 1951, (*T. H. E. Jackson.*) In British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

This species occurs also in the Lowland Rain Forest at Kayonza.

***Mylothris croceus* Butler.**

It is interesting to find that, whilst Joicey and Talbot placed *Mylothris marginea* to *croceus* in error, a form with black apices, such as they described, and with the seven f.w. marginal spots of this species does occur among *croceus*. Only males have been seen, so far, and the form is uncommon. It is not stable and transitions occur towards the typical form.

***Mylothris ruandana* Strand. (Plates 1 & 2)**

Common in the Upland Rain Forest.

***Belenois victoria* Dixey ♀. f. *holochroma* Joicey and Talbot and ♀. f. *chromiphora* Talbot.**

Both these forms occur rarely in the Upland and Lowland Rain Forests, possibly as strays in the latter. They belong to the protective group centred round *Mylothris croceus* Butler. The type of *holochroma* came from Kibale Forest, N. Lake Tanganyika, Ruanda, (Barns) and of *chromiphora* from Mpanga Forest, W. Uganda Toro, (Fraser). The distribution is, therefore, widespread in the Kivu-Ruwenzori zone, and it is difficult to understand why they are so rare, especially in view of the high degree of protective resemblance attained.

SATYRIDAE

***Gnophodes grogani* Sharpe. (Plates 1 & 2)**

A few specimens were taken.

***Mycalesis (Monotrichtis) neustetteri* Rebel. (Plates 1 & 2)**

Two males of this rare species were taken in the Mafuga Forest and have been compared with the type at Tervuren, Belgium. It is nearest to *M. dubia* Aurivillius and *M. dentata* Sharpe. The latter is a distinct species and not a ssp. of *dubia*, as formerly thought.

A table showing the main differences in the males of these three species is given below :—

<i>dubia</i> Aurivillius	<i>dentata</i> Sharpe	<i>neustetteri</i> Rebel
no spot in area 2 f.w. ups.	no spot in area 2 f.w. ups.	black sub-marg. spot in area 2 f.w. ups. present or at least indicated.
wing tips f.w. blunt.	wing tips f.w. pointed.	wing tips f.w. sharply pointed.
margin f.w. crenulate.	margin f.w. strongly crenulate, indented on vein 4.	margin f.w. straight.
margin h.w. strongly crenulate, weakly produced at vein 4.	margin h.w. strongly crenulate, strongly produced at vein 4.	margin h.w. weakly crenulate, not produced at vein 4.
h.w. basal hair tuft black.	h.w. basal hair tuft grey.	h.w. basal hair tuft light brown.

The genitalia of these three species were examined by Bennett and found to differ substantially (see Figs. 3)

***Mycalesis (Monotrichtis) matuta* Karsch.**

Fairly common in the Upland Rain Forest.

***Aphysoneura pigmentaria scapulifascia* Talbot. (Plates 1 & 2)**

Common in the bamboo zone.

NYMPHALIDAE

***Charaxes opinatus* Heron. (Plates 3, 4, 7 & 8)**

Although previously known from only a few examples from Ruwenzori and Kivu, the male of this species was found to be the commonest *Charaxes* in the Upland Rain Forest. In spite, however, of intensive collecting over two years and wholesale baiting with banana, etc., the females appear to be exceedingly rare and only one was taken which is described below :—

♀ ups. f.w.: ground colour dark blackish-brown. A narrow median band, white, tinged with yellowish-brown from the centre of the inner margin to vein 4, 4 mm. broad at vein 2; narrow linear, V-shaped marks, their apices pointing basally, in the distal half of this band in spaces 1, 2 and 3. Three rounded apical spots in 4, 5 and 6, that in 6 out of line distally; a pair of small spots at the extreme base of 5 and 6, traces of a third above the base of space 4.

Ups. h.w.: pale ground colour rather blacker than in f.w. A common white median band from the centre of the costal margin to the middle of 1 c, also 4 mm. wide. A row of small linear, pale, submarginal streaks and traces of some dull reddish marginal lunules, especially in 4-7.

Uns. f.w.: Silvery brown. Base silvery brown, next a darker brown discal band broader at the costal margin and becoming narrower towards the inner margin, outlined in black, followed by the ups. pale band showing through and the apical and post-discal spots. Distal margin of pale band dislegnic. Marginal area silvery brown, distinctly darker along the margin; an area, distad of the pale band, covering the apical spots and in a narrow belt to the apex, also proximally in a V-shaped wedge covering the post-discal spots, powdered with bluish scales. One basal and two subbasal black spots.

Uns. h.w.: basal area and darker discal band as in f.w., the latter much broadened at the inner margin. Pale median band gradually narrowing to a point at vein 2 where it ends. A dark

brown area distad to this, thereafter silvery brown. A series of whitish submarginal spots edged distally with black.

Tails at veins 2 and 4, 4 mm. and 6 mm. respectively.

Palps black above, white below. Antennae black above and below. Eyes and abdomen black. Expanse 58 mm.

♀ Neallotype Uganda, Kigezi, Mafuga Forest, Mch. 1953 (T. H. E. Jackson). In British Museum (Nat. Hist.) The credit for the capture of this unique specimen goes to my African collector, Mr. B. K. Watuleki, who has made many important discoveries over the last 15 years.

***Charaxes boueti alticola* Grünberg. (Plates 3 & 4)**

Previously a rare species in collections, it was found to be common in the bamboo zone of the higher Impenetrable and Kanaba Gap. It breeds on the bamboo.

***Charaxes ansorgei ruandana* Talbot. (Plates 3 & 4)**

Common in the Upland Rain Forest. A few females were bred and others taken. An interesting point is that this race is nearer to the eastern Kenya (Nairobi) *ansorgei jacksoni* Poulton, than to the typical race from Western Kenya (Elgon, Nandi).

***Charaxes druceanus kivuanus* Jordan. (Plates 3 & 4)**

The males were fairly common, but only one female has been taken. This race is nearest to the subspecies from Kenya and Uganda, which has not been named: the subspecies *proximans* Joicey and Talbot comes from Nyasaland and Rhodesia.

***Charaxes xiphares burgessi* van Son. (Plates 3 & 4)**

A fine new form of the "*tiridates* group," resembling *Charaxes xiphares brevicaudatus* Schültze, was discovered by Burgess early on in the investigation and submitted to Dr. G. van Son, Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, who together with Prof. G. D. Hale-Carpenter, wrote a revision of this species (van Son 1936, Proc. R. Ent. Soc., Lond. (B) 5 Pt. II). Van Son considers it to be a further subspecies of *Charaxes xiphares*. Two females have been taken, which, in general appearance, are nearest to *Charaxes xiphares maudei* Joicey and Talbot from Lindi, Tang. Terr.—Types in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

***Charaxes cedreatis vetula* Rothschild and Jordan.**

The only representative of the *etheocles* group in the Upland Rain Forest proved to be a form of *Charaxes cedreatis* Hewitson and, since one very battered female of ssp. *vetula* was taken, it is placed tentatively to this race. In many respects the males are nearest to *Charaxes kheili* Staudinger, especially in the complete series of blue submarginal spots on f.w. and the broad greenish blue submarginal band on h.w. Occasional specimens lack the former. Through the kindness of Prof. Hering, who forwarded the type of *Charaxes kheili* Staudinger from Berlin, a comparison was made between the facies and genitalia of this and allied forms. No significant differences were found in the genitalia of the following :—

Charaxes kheili kheili Staudinger
Charaxes kheili northcotti Rothschild
Charaxes cedreatis cedreatis Hewitson
Charaxes cedreatis vetula Rothschild and Jordan
Charaxes etheocles etheocles Cramer

A table showing the differences between the males of the two subspecies of *cedreatis* and *C. kheili kheili* is given below :—

<i>kheili kheili</i> Staudinger.	<i>cedreatis cedreatis</i> Hewitson.	<i>cedreatis vetula</i> Rothschild and Jordan.
blue submarg. spots f.w. all present, large.	greenish submarg. spots f.w. subapical only.	blue submarg. spots f.w. usually all present; small.

marginal lunules f.w. large; blue.	marginal lunules f.w. small; greyish.	marginal lunules f.w. small; blue.
submarginal band h.w. broad; 3 mm. wide in space 3.	submarg. band h.w. 1 mm. broad in space 3.	submarg. band h.w. 2 mm. broad in space 3.
marginal border h.w. all blue.	marginal border h.w. green from anal angle to vein 4, then light red.	marg. border h.w. green from anal angle to vein 4, then dark red.
uns. light greyish-brown.	uns. dark sepia.	uns. dark purplish-brown.

Charaxes dilutus Rothschild.

A very distinct subspecies of *Charaxes dilutus* occurs in the Upland Rain Forest, and it is described below :—

Charaxes dilutus montis ssp. nov. (Plates 7 & 8)

♂ ups. differs from *dilutus dilutus* Rothschild in the very dark apical areas of f.w. and the broader more complete dark green marginal line of h.w. Colour of these areas very dark olive green. Marginal line h.w., scarcely present in the other race, here about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. broad and prominent from anal angle to vein 7.

♂ uns. White markings more prominent; post-discal white band broader and dark spot in area 2 f.w. larger. White cell spot of f.w. invades area 2 rather more broadly than in the typical race. Submarginal dark dots f.w. and marginal and submarginal series h.w. present in each cellule.

♂ Holotype Uganda, Kigezi District, Mafuga Forest Febr. 1952, T. H. E. Jackson. In British Museum (Nat. Hist.) For descriptions of allied species and races see Talbot (Bull. Hill. Mus. 1-75).

Mr. N. H. Bennet, of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) has examined the genitalia in comparison with allied forms (*dilutus* Rothschild, *subornatus* Schültze and *subornatus minor* Joicey and Talbot) and comments as follows:—

“The genitalic differences are small, but reasonably constant and I have no hesitation in stating that the Kigezi insect is a well-differentiated subspecies of *dilutus*. The uncus shape gives the clue to the relationship, but there is a marked difference in the lateral outline of the anellus, which I think should be mentioned in the description of the ssp.” (See Fig. 4).

Charaxes zoolina Westwood.

The form of *Charaxes zoolina* occurring in the Upland Rain Forest is sufficiently distinct to be considered as a subspecies. Its description follows :—

Charaxes zoolina mafugensis ssp. nov. (Plates 7 & 8)

♂ ups. Differs from *zoolina zoolina* (in the dry form *neanthes* Hewitson) by the much darker coloration of the upperside especially in the marginal area. Occasional specimens like this occur among typical *zoolina* and there is one such in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) from Natal, but in a long series taken in Kigezi all are dark. The submarginal light spots in the dark marginal band f.w. are large and prominent and present in cellules 1-4 incl. and in 6. The marginal dark areas are neither so broad nor so dark as in *f. obscuratus* Suffert from Mt. Mlanje, Nyasaland or ssp. *betsimena* Lucas from Madagascar.

♂ uns. f.w. dark russet brown, with broad purplish-brown margins; whole basal area up to marginal band, russet; uns. h.w. a small patch only, distal to the median line, between veins 2-5 russet, remainder purplish-brown.

Russet areas below, of different texture to the rest of the wing having roughened matt appearance, which enhances the procryptic pattern. This underside coloration appears as a variety in *zoolina zoolina* but is constant in this race.

In the wet form *zoolina*, pale spots in the f.w. marginal band very large and all present, that in space 2, 2 mm. wide; discocellular black streak on f.w. long and narrow.

Holotype ♂ (*f. neanthes* Hewitson) Uganda, Kigezi District, Mafuga Forest, March 1952, T. H. E. Jackson. Holotype ♂ (*f. zoolina* Westwood) same data, Ap. 1952. In British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

A character of this race is that, although the area has been collected intensively for 2 years and at all seasons, only a single example of the wet form *zoolina* has turned up, which, considering that Kigezi is an unusually wet district, is peculiar. The female has not as yet been taken.

Occurs also in the same ssp. in the lowland rain forest at Kayonza where one further male of the wet season form, *zoolina* has, been taken.

***Euryphura vansomereni* sp. nov. (Plates 7 & 8)**

♂ ups. ground colour dark reddish-brown, resembling in this respect certain forms of *Euryphura ochracea* Bartel, but darker. *Forewing* with four dark bands, broken up into spots and placed as in *E. ochracea*. Cell marks also as in that species. Differs from all other known species of *Euryphura* in the large size and greater prominence of the hyaline post-discal spot in area 4, which is over 1 mm. in diam. Apices very falcate, more so than in any other species. *Hindwing*: markings as in *ochracea*, but differs from it and other species in that the lobes of the anal angle are much more strongly produced. ♂ uns. Similar to *Euryphura plautilla* Hewitson, but paler dun-olive, markings as in the former.

♀ ups.: Ground colour purplish-ochreous. Markings as in ♀-*f. albofasciata* Staudinger but white discocellular streaks more prominent in f.w. White post-discal spot in area 4 very large. Basal area of h.w. and all spots and markings purplish-brown, except submarginal series which are black. ♀ uns.: Pale greyish-mauve with the usual markings scarcely darker than the ground colour. Expanse ♂ 52 mm., ♀ 55 mm.

Holotype ♂ Uganda, Kigezi, Rutenga Forest—June 1951 V. G. L. van Someren.

Allotype ♀ Uganda, Kigezi, Rutenga Forest—June 1952 V. G. L. van Someren.

Both in Brit. Museum (Nat. Hist.)

One male and one female of this very distinct species were taken in the Upland Rain Forest at Rutenga at an altitude of about 7,500'. Like *Diastogyna excelsior* Rebel this is a remarkable occurrence for this zone, since the genus is fully tropical. It is presumably attributable to the fact that in Kigezi there is no break between the Lowland and Upland Forest zones and insects, and probably plants, can therefore, gradually acclimatise themselves to the different conditions.

***Diastogyna excelsior* Rebel. (Plates 3 & 4)**

Occurs locally in the Upland Rain Forest and has not been taken, so far, lower down; an interesting and very unusual habitat for a member of this typically tropical genus. Both sexes were taken.

***Pseudacraea deludens* Neave.**

A few examples of this rare species were taken at Rutenga and in the Lowland Rain Forest and appear to constitute a new subsp.

***Pseudacraea deludens terrena* ssp. nov. (Plates 9 & 10)**

♂ ups.: Differs from subsp. *echerioides* Talbot as follows:— *Forewing* spots larger throughout, particularly the submarginal series. *Hindwing*: yellow discal patch much broader, extending basally to beyond the base of cellule 5, the yellow spot in space 6 extending to the base of that cellule. In *echerioides* the patch only just reaches the base of 5 and the spot in space 6 is small, not nearly reaching the base of the cellule. A large yellow spot in space 7; usually absent, or if present, punctiform, in *echerioides*. Submarginal spots larger; in *echerioides* these are absent altogether in spaces 1 b-3; in *terrena* a full series is always present, those in 2 and 3 being double. A small black streak along the upper discocellular in *echerioides* is entirely absent in *terrena*.

Uns.: as above.

♂ Holotype Uganda, Kigezi, Mafuga Forest, Apr. 1951 (T. H. E. Jackson)

♀ Allotype Uganda, Kigezi, Kayonza, Apr. 1953 (T. H. E. Jackson). In British Museum. (Nat. Hist.)

The larger hindwing patch and larger spots are in response to the model in Kigezi, *Amauris echeria terrena* Talbot. In respect of these characters *terrena* is intermediate between *deludens* and *echerioides*.

P. deludens terrena occurs also in the lower Kigezi country, where the female allotype was taken, possibly only as strays. A brief reference to the curious distribution of this elusive species is worth recording:— The nominotypical race comes from Mt. Mlanje, Nyasaland; the subsp. *echerioides* Talbot was described from Bugishu, West Mt. Elgon, and based on a single specimen, taken in 1921. It was re-discovered in the same area by Mr. J. A. Burgess in 1949, when 3 or 4 more were captured. The known distribution therefore is Mt. Mlanje, Nyasaland, Western Mt. Elgon and extreme West Uganda—all with immense distances between.

Neptis sp. nov.

Two specimens of an apparently new species of *Neptis* were taken in the Mafuga Forest, but, since it is evident that the whole of this genus requires revision, it is not proposed to describe it here.

ACRAEIDAE

Acraea amicitiæ Heron

Acraea amicitiæ polychroma Rebel.

Very common. An undescribed female form occurs not uncommonly:—

Acraea amicitiæ polychroma Rebel.—♀-f. *flavina* nov.

♀ ups.: all red areas replaced by clear bright yellow. Subapical spots hyaline. Uns.: all red areas, pale yellow—otherwise as in the typical form

♀ Holotype: Uganda, Kigezi, Mafuga Forest. Jan. 1952 (T. H. E. Jackson).

The character distinguishing ssp. *polychroma* from the typical race is in the forewing subapical spots which in the former are hyaline, in the latter, dusted with red scales. Ssp. *polychroma* occurs in N.W. Tanganyika Territory, Kivu, Uganda, and Kigezi. Ssp. *amicitiæ* is confined to Ruwenzori.

Acraea eltringhami Joicey and Talbot.

Acraea insignis eltringhami Joicey and Talbot (Plates 5 & 6)

Also very common in the Upland Rain Forest. This insect should be regarded as a ssp. of *Acraea insignis* Distant and not as a separate species, as originally described.

Acraea burgessi sp. nov. (Plate 11)

This species comes between *cabira* Hopffer and *bonasia* Fabricius, but differs as follows:—

♂ ups. f.w.: Black discal spot in area 1 angled distally thus forming a V-shaped mark in the centre of the cellule. This spot may be heavily or lightly marked; occasionally it is merely outlined distally. A further small discal spot, usually present in the base of area 2. Central orange area as in *bonasia*, but occasionally joined to the apical spot along the base of vein 4 or at the distal edge; apical spot broader and larger.

♂ ups. h.w.: Much as in *bonasia*, black basal area distally toothed along the upper discocellular, orange discal area much more strongly produced distally between veins 4 and 6; a series of small orange marginal spots between the veins, most prominent in areas 4, 5 and 6, but sometimes obsolete.

♂ uns. f.w.: differs considerably from *bonasia* and nearer *cabira*; f.w. marginal and costal areas greenishochreous, marginal spots absent. Post-discal black spot, wedge-shaped and very prominent. A trace of the distal outline of the hind-marginal black spot; distal edge of the orange discal area feebly outlined in black.

♂ uns. h.w.: marginal area greenish-ochreous with traces of black internervular streaks and prominent pale yellow marginal spots in each cellule. Black subbasal spots in *bonasia* here divided into two rows of separated spots, arranged as in the female of the former species.

♀ ups. f.w.: very variable, but in general blackish-brown with pale yellow apical bar; a red streak may be present covering the lower half of the cell and large pale yellow post-discal spots; but both are often entirely absent, with every gradation between.

♀ ups. h.w.: blackish-brown; markings variable; in extreme forms a brownish-red discal band, projecting strongly between veins 4 and 6 as in the male, but often fragmentary or obsolete. A series of 6 ochreous marginal spots from 1 c to 6. There seems to be much melanism in the female and all markings, when present, except the f.w. apical bar, are heavily coated with blackish-brown scales.

♀ uns. f.w.: Much as in the male; marginal bands more greenish and the black post-discal spot less opaque; basal areas darker reddish-brown.

♀ uns. h.w.: basal and discal areas a peculiar greyish-white with ochreous interneural streaks; basal spots as in the male but much smaller; 7 marginal spots greyish-white from 1 c to 7.

Much larger than *bonasia*; expanse male 40-45 mm, female 45-47 mm.

♂ Holotype Uganda, Kigezi District, Mafuga Forest, June 1951 (T. H. E. Jackson).

♀ Allotype Uganda, Kigezi District, Mafuga Forest, June 1951 (T. H. E. Jackson). Both in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

The genitalia were examined by Bennett and compared with *bonasia* Fabricius *cabira* Hopffer and *sotikensis* Sharpe, and no differences can be detected in any of these species.

Since, however, some of the above fly together, and are undoubtedly distinct, it seems that the genitalia are of no value in this group. This species occurs commonly, but locally, in the grasslands, bordering the Upland Rain Forest.

***Acraea hamata* Joicey and Talbot (Plates 5 & 6)**

This interesting and fragile little species was originally represented in collections only by the type, a female, from Rugege Forest, Ruanda District, Lake Kivu, 8,000'. T. A. Barns in British Museum (Nat. Hist.) Five or six further examples have been obtained, all females, from the Mafuga Forest and upper Impenetrable and a single specimen, also a female, was taken by J. A. Burgess near Lubero in E. Congo. The male remains unknown. The species strongly resembles *Acraea insignis eltringhami* Joicey & Talbot with which it flies in a Müllerian association.

***Acraea disjuncta* Grose Smith**

An undescribed subspecies of this *Acraea* flies in the Upland Rain Forest.

***Acraea disjuncta kigeziensis* ssp. nov. (Plate 11)**

Generally darker both in ground colour and pale areas, but readily distinguished by the h.w. marginal border which is 4 mm. wide as against 2 mm. in *disjuncta disjuncta*. Grose-Smith.

♂ Holotype Uganda, Kigezi, Mafuga Forest, June 1951 (T. H. E. Jackson). In British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

***Acraea johnstoni* Godman**

Acraea johnstoni butleri Aurivillius.—It is interesting to note that in the Upland Rain Forest at Rutenga f. *praelongata* Joicey and Talbot and transitions to this form occur among *johnstoni butleri* vide Carpenter Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 88 Pt. II Dec. 1932, pp. 261-263. There are two males and a number of transitions in coll. van Someren all from Rutenga.

***Acraea ansorgii* Grose Smith (Plates 3 & 4)**

This species occurs in an amazing variety of forms and, amongst them, several specimens of the rare form *uniformis* Gabriel were taken.

Acraea cinerea Neave

Occurs in "islands," presumably near its food plant, together with its form *alberta* Eltringham. Some of the latter are very large and dark. It does not seem that *alberta* is a true subspecies, since the typical form occurs with it, at least in Kalinzu and Kigezi areas.

LYCAENIDAE

Eresina vansomereni Stempffer (Plates 5 & 6)

A few specimens of a fine new species of *Eresina* were taken, all females, and these were described by Monsieur H. Stempffer, 1952, Ann. Musee R. Congo Belge, Vol. 27, Ser. 8. The species is interesting in that it is roughly double the size of any other known member of the genus. Type in British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

Deudorix (Hypomyrina) nomenia f. fournierae Gabriel (Plates 5 & 6)

Occurs rarely, chiefly at Rutenga, in the Mafuga Forest.

Deudorix (Virachola) jacksoni Talbot (Plates 5 & 6)

A few males of this species were taken at Rutenga.

Deudorix (Virachola) sp. nov.

A few females of a distinct species of *Virachola* were taken, but in the absence of the male, this cannot be described. It is, strangely enough, nearest to *Deudorix (Virachola) vansomereni* Stempffer from the Teita Hills, Kenya Colony.

Iolaus (Argiolaus) spp.

Several species were bred from the *Loranthus* in the Mafuga Forest, of which at least one, appears to be new. They have been submitted to Mr. H. Stempffer, who is engaged in revising the genus.

Iolaus (Epamera) aphnaeoides Trimen

A new and rather distinct race was bred or taken in some numbers in the Upland Rain Forest. It will be described by Monsieur H. Stempffer, in his revision of the genus *Iolaus*.

Hypolycaena jacksoni Bethune-Baker (Plates 5 & 6)

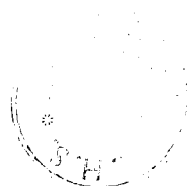
This fine species was common along the edges of the forest and a full series of both sexes were taken.

Harpendryeus reginaldi Heron (Plates 5 & 6)

Only two males and one female of this species were taken, although it is probable that, at slightly higher altitudes, it would be common. They appear to differ from typical Ruwenzori examples and may constitute a separate ssp.

Lycaena phlaeas ethiopica Poulton (Plates 5 & 6)

Common in suitable swampy areas around the forest.



HESPERIIDAE

A number of rare or little known Hesperiiids are endemic to the Ruwenzori-Kivu zone and occur chiefly in the bamboo, in Kigezi. These are :—

Eretis rotundimacula herewardi Riley (Plates 5 & 6)

In grassy areas and along the roads in the forest.

Sarangesa haplopa Swinhoe	} (Plates 5 & 6)
Metisella alticola Aurivillius	
Chondrolepis nero Evans	
Chondrolepis cvnthia Evans	
Zenonia crasta Evans	

All in the bamboo.

2. LOWLAND RAIN FOREST C. 4,000'-4,500'.

PAPILIONIDAE

Papilio antimachus Drury

A brief history of the discovery of the Uganda race of this magnificent species may be of interest. Rumours were current for many years of the occurrence of a very large butterfly in Western Uganda, which from the rough descriptions given, could only be *Papilio antimachus*. The first definite report came from a member of a mountaineering expedition in about 1934 at Fort Portal, who reported having seen a specimen at a saltlick in the lower Ruwenzori Forest. Next Mr. C. Cripps of Soy, Kenya, who was working alluvial gold in the Kalinzu Forest, Ankole, took a male drinking on the mud along his workings and this is the first authentic specimen taken in Uganda, known to the author.

In July, 1942, an African collector, B. K. Watuleki, who has been in my employ for many years, took a male high up on the Toro side of the Bwamba and reported seeing several more flying high up around some flowering trees. Again, in November 1952, he took another male in the Kalinzu Forest. Finally, also in 1952, J. A. Burgess received 3 specimens from his African collector at Kayonza, one of which was a female, one of the greatest rarities in Africa, and in 1953 two more were received here. The above specimens agree with each other and constitute a Uganda race, which is described below :—

Papilio antimachus parva ssp. nov. (Plates 9 & 10)

Distinguished from the typical race by its constantly smaller size .

Right f.w. seven specimens ex Uganda 95 mm.

Right f.w. many specimens ex W. Africa 107 mm. (average in B.M.)

The post-discal spot in the base of space 3 tends to be larger in Uganda examples, but this is not constant.

♂ Holotype Uganda, Kigezi, Kayonza, August 1953, (T. H. E. Jackson), in British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

Papilio gudenusi Rebel (Plates 1 & 2)

Two males of this rare and beautiful species were taken at Kayonza in the lower Impenetrable Forest.

Papilio charopus Westwood

This species is confined to the Ruwenzori-Kivu zone and was fairly common at Kayonza. It occurs also in Toro, Ankole, etc.

PIERIDAE

Mylothris similis dollmani Riley (Plates 1 & 2)

A small series, apparently attributable to this species, was taken; it will probably constitute a new ssp., when more are available. It has been submitted to Monsieur L. Berger at Tervuren.

Mylothris sulphurea sulphurea f. solilucis Schultze

Mylothris sulphurea ssp. solilucis Schultze

~~Common at Kayonza.~~ *Solilucis* Schultze should be regarded as the Western Uganda—E. Congo race of *Mylothris sulphurea* Aurivillius. It, no doubt, occurs as a form among the typical race in the Cameroons, but in the above areas, it is constant. It is of interest that the ssp. occurring in the W. Elgon area is *sulphurea sulphurea* Aurivillius.

Mylothris sjostedti hecqi Berger

Mylothris sjostedti pernaria Hulstaert.—A few specimens were taken, showing the Congo influence at Kayonza. Monsieur L. Berger (Tervuren) states that *pernaria* Hulstaert is a synonym of *Mylothris nubila canescens* Joicey and Talbot and has substituted the name given above.

Mylothris ochracea Aurivillius

One specimen from Kayonza is referable to this species and this, together with another male from Bwamba, both in coll. van Someren, constitutes the first records from Uganda. Both have a whitish patch proximal to the black apical area on f.w. and may constitute an eastern subspecies.

DANAIDAE

Amauris inferna grogani Sharpe (Plates 1 & 2)

Occurs rarely at Kayonza; very little is known of this ssp. and the true distribution is still obscure. It is, however, certain that the ssp. in the adjoining Kalinzu Forest is *inferna uganda* Talbot.

NYMPHALIDAE

Charaxes fournierae Le Mout

The most remarkable capture during the two years collecting in Kigezi was that of a female of *Charaxes fournierae* Le Mout. This species is known only from a few males from the French Congo, and its occurrence at Kayonza is, therefore, the more astonishing. The specimen was taken by a native collector for Mr. J. A. Burgess. The female has been described by A. G. Gabriel of the Bri Museum (Nat. Hist.) (The Entomologist, vol. 87, No. 1099, December, 1954.)

Charaxes eudoxus mechowii Oberthur

Fairly common at Kayonza; occurs also throughout the Ruwenzori-Kivu zone in suitable localities.

***Charaxes smaragdalis caerulea* Hale-Carpenter and Jackson**

The above is the subspecies of *Charaxes smaragdalis* present in the Lowland Rain Forest of Kigezi, whereas in West Elgon it is represented by the typical form. Another example of the strange relict western fauna of that area, c.f. Jackson 1951, Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Vol. 20, Pts. 9-10.

***Kumothales inexpectata* Overlaet (Plates 3,4, 9 & 10)**

This interesting species was described from a single female taken at Mongbwalu, Mahagi Prov., B. Congo, 1953 (Mme. Hartfort), at the extreme northern limit of the Kivu-Ruwenzori zone. From the nervulation, which differs from all other Nymphalines, Overlaet, 1940, Rev. Zool. Bot. Af. Vol. XXXIII Fasc. 2 p. 169) placed it in a new genus, *Kumothales* Overlaet. The species occurs sporadically at Kayonza and about a dozen specimens of both sexes were taken. The male has not been described :—

Thorax and abdomen green, palps clay coloured; antennae dark brown with red tips, eyes dark reddish-brown.

♂ ups. f.w. Dark iridescent green with black markings. Apices strongly falcate, projecting fully 5 mm. outwards from the distal margin at vein 4. Markings much as in *Euryphura chalcis* Felder; submarginal series composed of black arrow-shaped marks outlined proximally in white, post-discal band pale green with black internervular streaks and in areas 1 a and 1 verdigris green; discal and subbasal bands verdigris green, the former ending at the cell, the latter forming spots in the lower half of the cell; these bands outlined in black. A large greenish spot at the cell end with a black central streak.

Ups. h.w. green with the following markings :—

Submarginal series as in f.w. but ornamented at their apices, proximally, with a row of large black spots; crenulate darker green, post-discal line; two angular white spots in 6 and 7 and another smaller subbasal white spot in the base of space 7; large basal patch strongly verdigris green, with the usual 3 spots in the cell outlined in black; the wing is much produced apically and almost square in outline between vein 1a and 3.

Uns. pale clay coloured with markings as above outlined in brown; discal band, f.w. dark brown and prominent, the spot in 2 edged with chocolate; basal spots thinly edged with black; h.w. basal area not sharply defined, proximal edges of submarginal series dark brown.

Expanse of wings: Male 55 mm. (female 60 mm.) measured to end of costa; owing to the shape of the wings, the expanse is broadest at vein 6.

Neallotype ♂ Uganda. Kigezi, District, Kayonza, July 1952 (T. H. E. Jackson). In British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

***Euryphene wilwerthi kayonza* ssp. nov. (Plates 7 & 8)**

A well defined ssp. of *Euryphene wilwerthi* Aurivillius occurs commonly at Kayonza and forms another link with the Congo Forest fauna;

♂ differs from *wilwerthi wilwerthi* Aurivillius in the narrower subapical band f.w. ups. which is here shaded with brown and in some specimens scarcely lighter than the ground colour and, therefore, much less prominent. Ground colour darker. Below darker olive green.

♀ ground colour darker sepia brown than in the typical race and the pale cream coloured subapical band narrower, 3 mm. wide on vein 6, as against 6 mm. in *wilwerthi wilwerthi* Aurivillius. The darker yellowish continuation of this band into area 4, tends, in this race, to be confined to a small pale yellow spot surrounded by reddish-brown scaling.

Uns. does not differ except for narrower apical band.

Holotype ♂ Uganda, Kigezi, Kayonza, November, 1952 (T. H. E. Jackson).

Allotype ♀ Uganda, Kigezi, Kayonza, August, 1953, (T. H. E. Jackson). In British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

***Diastogyna obsoleta* Grünberg**

The only *Diastogyna* common at Kayonza was *D. obsoleta* Grünberg, which is a Uganda species. A few *D. ribensis* Ward were also taken. The comparative absence of this genus from a typical tropical locality, such as Kayonza, is interesting.

***Pseudacraea eurytus* Linnaeus (Plates 3 & 4)**

This species occurs in an amazing variety of forms in the Lowland Rain Forest. Prof. G. D. Hale-Carpenter had very little material from this area when he produced his famous paper on *eurytus*; Hale-Carpenter, 1949, Trans. R. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. 100 Part 3 pp. 71-133.

A list is therefore given here :—

<i>f. eurytus</i> Linnaeus	<i>f. tirikenis</i> Neave
<i>f. ruhamia</i> Hewitson	<i>f. poggeoides</i> Poulton
<i>f. youbdonis</i> Ungemach	<i>f. terra</i> Neave
<i>f. simulator</i> Butler	<i>f. obscura</i> Neave
<i>f. fulvaria</i> Butler	<i>f. grisea</i> Carpenter
<i>f. hobleyi</i> Neave	<i>f. jacksoni</i> Carpenter
<i>f. ophisthoxantha</i> Carpenter	<i>f. bicolor</i> Aurivillius
<i>f. kuenowoides</i> Carpenter	<i>f. ruwenzorica</i> Grünberg

Also many highly interesting intermediates.

***Pseudacraea eurytus f. ruwenzorica* Grünberg Plates 9 & 10)**

Two males and two females of this rare insect, previously known only by the type from Ruwenzori, were taken at Kayonza. It was described by Grünberg 1912, (Ergebn. Deutsch Zent. Afr. Exp. 3 (17) 530-1, Taf. XII Fig. 2), from a specimen taken north of Lake Albert Edward, Ruwenzori, west side, and figured by Carpenter 1948 (Ent. Mon. Mag. Vol. LXXXIV P 1 B).

The male has not been described.

♂ agrees exactly with female described by Grünberg, except that the orange yellow discal band f.w., is here interrupted only above vein 1; in the type it is interrupted again in cellule 1 and in a second male it is complete. This is a normal variation in other species of *Pseudacraea*, such as *kuenowi* Dewitz and in many other forms of *eurytus* Linnaeus.

The genitalia were examined by Bennett and found to agree with *eurytus*.

♂ Neallotype. Uganda, Kigezi District, Kayonza, June 1952, (T. H. E. Jackson). In British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

***Pseudacraea kuenowi* Dewitz 1879**

Note—A serious mistake in nomenclature was made with reference to *Pseudacraea gottbergi* Dewitz, P.R.E.S. 20 Pts. 9-10, Oct. 15, 1951, pp. 93 and 94 and the opportunity is taken to correct this here. Of the names available for this species, *kuenowi* Dewitz, 1879 has priority and must become the substantive name and *gottbergi* Dewitz, 1884 must be relegated to that of a form among the nominotypical race. The Systematic List, loc. cit. p. 94, will therefore read as follows :

***Pseudacraea kuenowi* Dewitz, 1879**

The known races of *kuenowi* Dewitz are now as follows :

- A. *Pseudacraea kuenowi kuenowi* Dewitz, 1879. (*Pseudacraea gazengeli* Oberthur, 1893).
 - (i) ♂ & ♀ *f. gottbergi* Dewitz, 1884.
 - (ii) ♂ & ♀ *f. ochreofasciata* Schultze, 1920. West Africa to E. Congo.
- B. *Pseudacraea kuenowi neumanni* Thureau 1903. (*Pseudacraea kuenowi hypoxantha* Jordan 1911) Uganda (except W. Ankole and W. Elgon) to S. Sudan.
- C. *Pseudacraea kuenowi burgessi* Jackson, 1951.
 - (i) ♂ & ♀ *f. albifascia* Jackson, 1951. Uganda, W. Elgon. (specimens from W. Ankole mentioned here, belong to a different sub-species which will be described below).

Note—Eltringham (1910), in his "Mimetical Butterflies" figures *kuenowi neumanni* Thureau under the name *kunowi* Dewitz; *kunowi* must be altered to *kuenowi* as under the present rules of nomenclature no diacritical marks are allowed.

***Pseudacraea kuenowi kigezi* ssp. nov. (Plates 9 & 10)**

This species occurs in yet another subspecies in the Lowland Rain Forest of Kigezi. It is nearest to ssp. *burgessi* Jackson from W. Elgon, but differs in the much larger expanse, similar to that of the typical race and in the presence of a number of extra forms. It is not proposed to name all these, but they are detailed below :—

1. The typical form exactly as in *burgessi* Jackson, i.e., f.w. bar orange, narrowing towards the costa; h.w. bar narrow, orange. Expanse :— length of f.w. ♂ 38 mm., ♀ 40 mm. (*burgessi* ♂ 34 mm., ♀ 36 mm.).

Holotype ♂ Uganda, Kigezi, Kayonza, Mch. 1952. (T. H. E. Jackson).

Allotype ♀ Uganda, Kigezi, Kayonza, Aug. 1952. (T. H. E. Jackson). Both in British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

It should be noted that the specimen quoted in Jackson, Oct. 1951, Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond. 20 pt. 9-10, from Kalinzu Forest, Uganda, belongs to this race and not to ssp. *burgessi* Jackson, as stated therein.

2. *f. albifascia* Jackson.
3. A form with f.w. as in typical *kigezi*, but orange band of h.w. extended almost to the margin, thus resembling certain forms in *kuenowi kuenowi* Dewitz.
4. A form with f.w. as in typical form *gottbergi*, i.e. band very narrow, 2-3 mm. wide on vein 4, but with h.w. as in *kigezi*.
5. A female form near *albifascia*, but with white bar h.w., dusted with ochreous scales.

Details of the main differences between the various races of this species are stated in the paper quoted above.

***Pseudacraea dolomena* Hewitson**

***Pseudacraea dolomena kayonza* ssp. nov. (Plates 9 & 10)**

Nearest to ssp. *albostrigata* f. *dolabella* Hall from which it differs as follows :—

♂ ups: h.w. band narrow as in ssp. *elgonensis* Jackson Apical end of this band orange as in f. *dolabella*, but never below vein 6, whereas in the former it reaches vein 5.

The f.w. subapical band slightly broader and more prominent than in f. *dolabella*, especially towards the costa, where it may be white or orange.

♀ ups. much as in ssp. *albostrigata* f. *dolabella* Hall, but f.w. subapical orange band much broader, almost reaching the margin at vein 3, and white h.w. band narrower, 4 mm. wide on vein 4, as against 6 mm. in *dolabella*.

Uns. both sexes differ in the much wider subapical band.

Differs from ssp. *elgonensis* Jackson as follows :—

♂ Subapical band, f.w. orange at least in the distal half. Apical portion of h.w. band strongly orange. An occasional male among ssp. *kayonza*, however, cannot be distinguished from ssp. *elgonensis*.

♀ As stated above the female resembles f. *dolabella* and is, therefore, quite unlike the female of ssp. *elgonensis*, vide Jackson, 1951, Proc. R. Ent. Lond. 20 Pt. 9-10.

♂ Holotype Uganda, Kigezi, Kayonza, June-July 1951. (T. H. E. Jackson).

♀ Allotype Uganda, Kigezi, Kayonza, June-July 1951. (T. H. E. Jackson). Both in British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

♀ **f. flava** f. nov. (Plates 9 & 10)

A very distinct female form occurs in this ssp. and is worth a name; as in ♀ *kayonza* nov., but h.w. median pale band yellow on both surfaces.

♀ Holotype data as for other types. In British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

ACRAEIDAE

Bematistes persanguinea Rebel (Plates 3 & 4)

A fine series of this species was taken at Kayonza. The males, as is often the case with this genus, are less easily obtained than the females, on account of their habit of flying high round the tops of the trees. The females are very variable and *f. consanguinoides* Le Doux occurs commonly amongst them.

Bematistes elgonense toroense Poulton (Plates 3 & 4)

Fairly common at Kayonza.

LYCAENIDAE (LIPTENINAE)

Liptena ilma Hewitson

Liptena ilma f. daltoni Poulton with the white f.w. patch was common at Kayonza and a new species, also with white patch on f.w. flew with it. This will be described shortly by Monsieur H. Stempffer of Paris.

LYCAENIDAE (LYCAENINAE)

Deudorix (Virachola) sp.

One male and one female of an apparently new species of the *dinocharis* group were taken. These have been submitted to Monsieur Stempffer.

Deudorix (Pilodeudorix) kohli Aurivillius

This species, previously rare in collections, was common at Kayonza. Two other members of this subgenus were also taken in some numbers; *diyillus* Hewitson and *ankoleensis* Stempffer.

Iolaus (Epamera) laon stenogrammica Talbot

One, rather battered specimen of the unknown male of this ssp., was taken at Kayonza.

Thermoniphas Karsch

Three very distinct new species belonging to this genus were taken in the Lowland Rain Forest and have been submitted to Monsieur H. Stempffer for description. They fly with *Thermoniphas plurilimbatus rutschurensis* Joicey and Talbot.

HESPERIIDAE

Abantis lucretia Druce

Two males of this species were taken and this is probably the first record for Uganda.

Abantis efulensis Holland

Three males were taken—again a new record for Uganda.

Egris kayonza Evans

A new species of *Egris* was discovered and named by Brig. W. H. Evans as above. It is intermediate between *Egris decastigma* Mabille and *Egris tigris* Evans.

The types are in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

Rhabdomantis Holland

One male of a new species of *Rhabdomantis* was received by Dr. V. G. L. van Someren and this will be described by Brig. W. H. Evans, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.

3. MITTANO GORGE C. 3,500'

As has been stated at the beginning of this paper, the Mittano Gorge has a typically Uganda fauna. There is, however, one very local species, which is worth a mention :—

Papilio nobilis crippsianus Stoneham (Plates 1 & 2)

Common in the Mittano Gorge, where both sexes were taken and ova and larvae found and bred on *Teclea nobilis* Del. Rutaceae.

This interesting subspecies, with its conspicuous white or pale dun coloured apical tips and markings, occurs also in the Kalinzu Forest, W. Ankole, in the Mpanga Forest, Toro, and in parts of the Kivu District, Belgian Congo. It was named *Papilio nobilis leroyi* by Berger 1950 (Ann. Mus. Cong. Belg. Ser. III (II), Vol. VIII, Fasc. 1, p. 20, but in the opinion of the author, this is a synonym of *crippsianus* Stoneham, although *leroyi* Berger appears to be a darker form occurring in Kivu amongst the latter.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks are due to Dr. V. G. L. van Someren of Ngong, Nairobi for much help and advice, to Capt. N. D. Riley, C.B.E. and Mr. A. G. Gabriel of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) for reading and correcting the proofs of this paper and to Mr. H.H. Bennett for the drawings of genitalia. Also to the authorities of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) who generously presented photographs of the types of new species described in this paper.

Addenda

Proc. R. Ent. Soc. B. Vol. 19. Pts. 7-8 15th Aug. 1950. Hale-Carpenter and Jackson, p. 101; (Ituri Forest)

Diestogyna luteostriata Bethune-Baker. Syn. *Diestogyna tessmanniana* Bryk; syn. nov.

The species described by Bryk and figured in colour, in Archiv. fur Naturgesch; 81, 1915, is the male of *D. luteostriata* Bethune-Baker and since Baker's species has priority, (1908), sinks as a synonym. In the description Bryk calls his species *tessmanniana* and in the explanation of the plate, *tessmanni* !

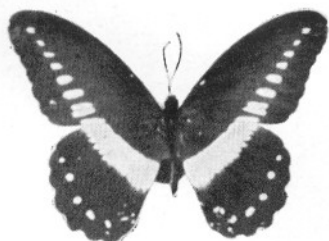
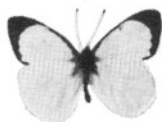
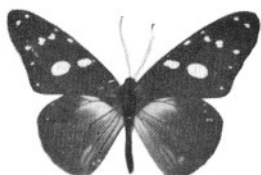


Plate 1 (from top to bottom)

Left hand column

- 1 *Papilio leucotaenia* Rothschild ♂
- 2 *Papilio nobilis* ssp. *crippsianus* Stoneham ♂
- 3 *Papilio nobilis* ssp. *crippsianus* Stoneham ♀
- 4 *Papilio jacksoni ruandana* Le Cerf ♂
- 5 *Papilio jacksoni ruandana* Le Cerf ♀

Centre column

- 6 *Papilio gudenusi* Rebel ♂
- 7 *Amauris inferna* ssp. *grogani* Sharpe ♂
- 8 *Gnophodes grogani* Sharpe ♀
- 9 *Mycalesis* (*Monotrichtis*) *neustetteri* Rebel ♂
- 10 *Mycalesis* (*Monotrichtis*) *dubia* Aurivillius ♂
- 11 *Mycalesis* (*Monotrichtis*) *dentata* Sharpe ♂

Right hand column

- 12 *Aphysoneura pigmentaria* ssp. *scapulifascia* Joicey and Talbot ♂
- 13 *Aphysoneura pigmentaria* ssp. *scapulifascia* Joicey and Talbot ♀
- 14 *Mylothris ruandana* Strand ♂
- 15 *Mylothris ruandana* Strand ♀
- 16 *Mylothris similis* ssp. *dollmani* Riley ♂
- 17 *Belenois victoria* ♀ f. *holochroma* Joicey and Talbot
- 18 *Belenois victoria* ♀ f. *chromiphora* Joicey and Talbot

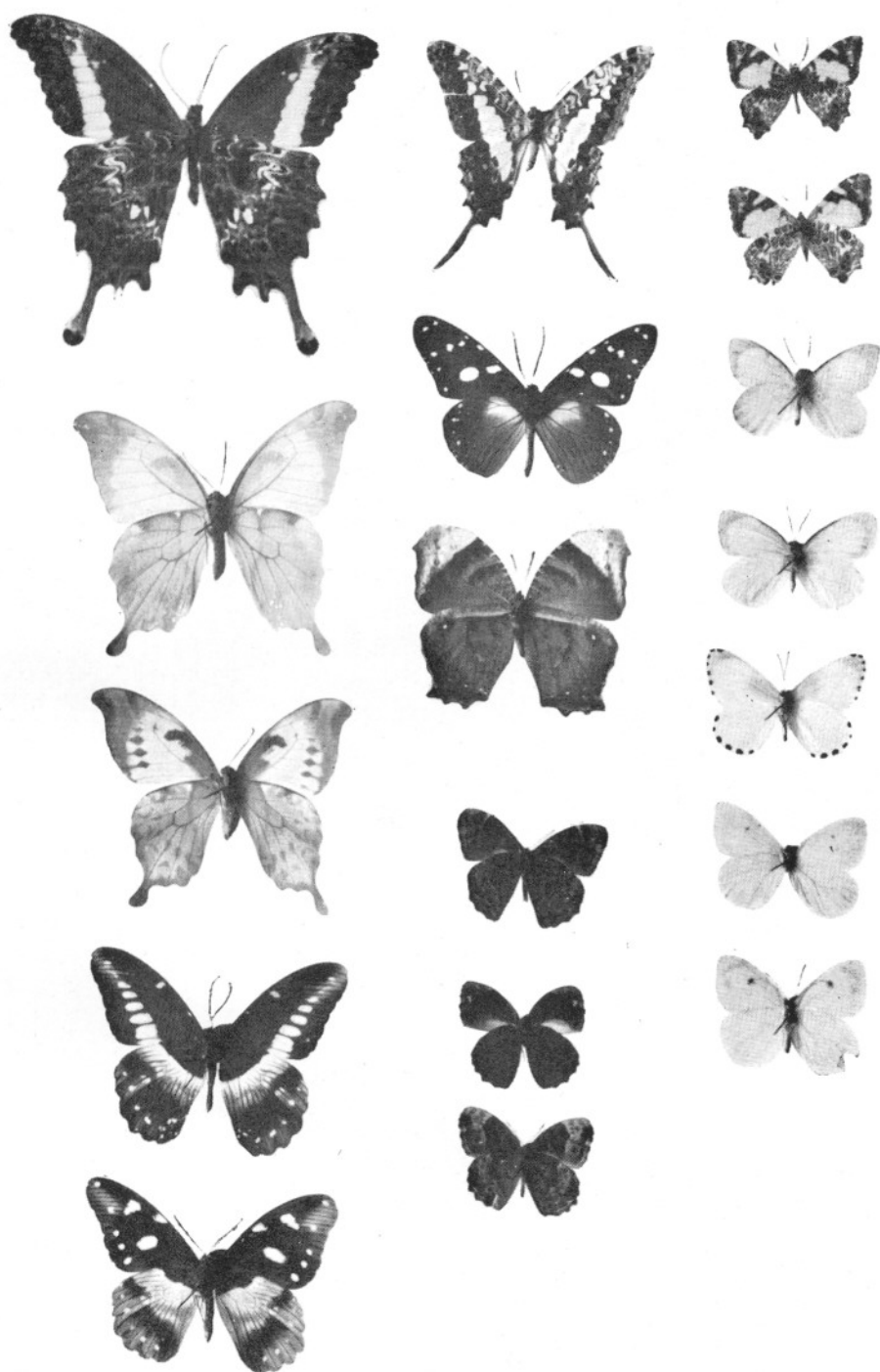


Plate 2 undersides (from top to bottom)

- 1 *Papilio leucotaenia* Rothschild ♂
- 2 *Papilio nobilis* ssp. *crippsianus* Stoneham ♂
- 3 *Papilio nobilis* ssp. *crippsianus* Stoneham ♀
- 4 *Papilio jacksoni ruandana* Le Cerf ♂
- 5 *Papilio jacksoni ruandana* Le Cerf ♀

Centre column

- 6 *Papilio gudenusi* Rebel ♂
- 7 *Amauris inferna* ssp. *grogani* Sharpe ♂
- 8 *Gnophodes grogani* Sharpe ♀
- 9 *Mycalesis (Monotrichtis) neustetteri* Rebel ♂
- 10 *Mycalesis (Monotrichtis) dubia* Aurivillius ♂
- 11 *Mycalesis (Monotrichtis) dentata* Sharpe ♂

Right hand column

- 12 *Aphyoneura pigmentaria* ssp. *scapulifascia* Joicey and Talbot ♂
- 13 *Aphyoneura pigmentaria* ssp. *scapulifascia* Joicey and Talbot ♀
- 14 *Mylothris ruandana* Strand ♂
- 15 *Mylothris ruandana* Strand ♀
- 16 *Mylothris similis* ssp. *dollmani* Riley ♂
- 17 *Belenois victoria* ♀ f. *holochroma* Joicey and Talbot
- 18 *Belenois victoria* ♀ f. *chromiphora* Joicey and Talbot

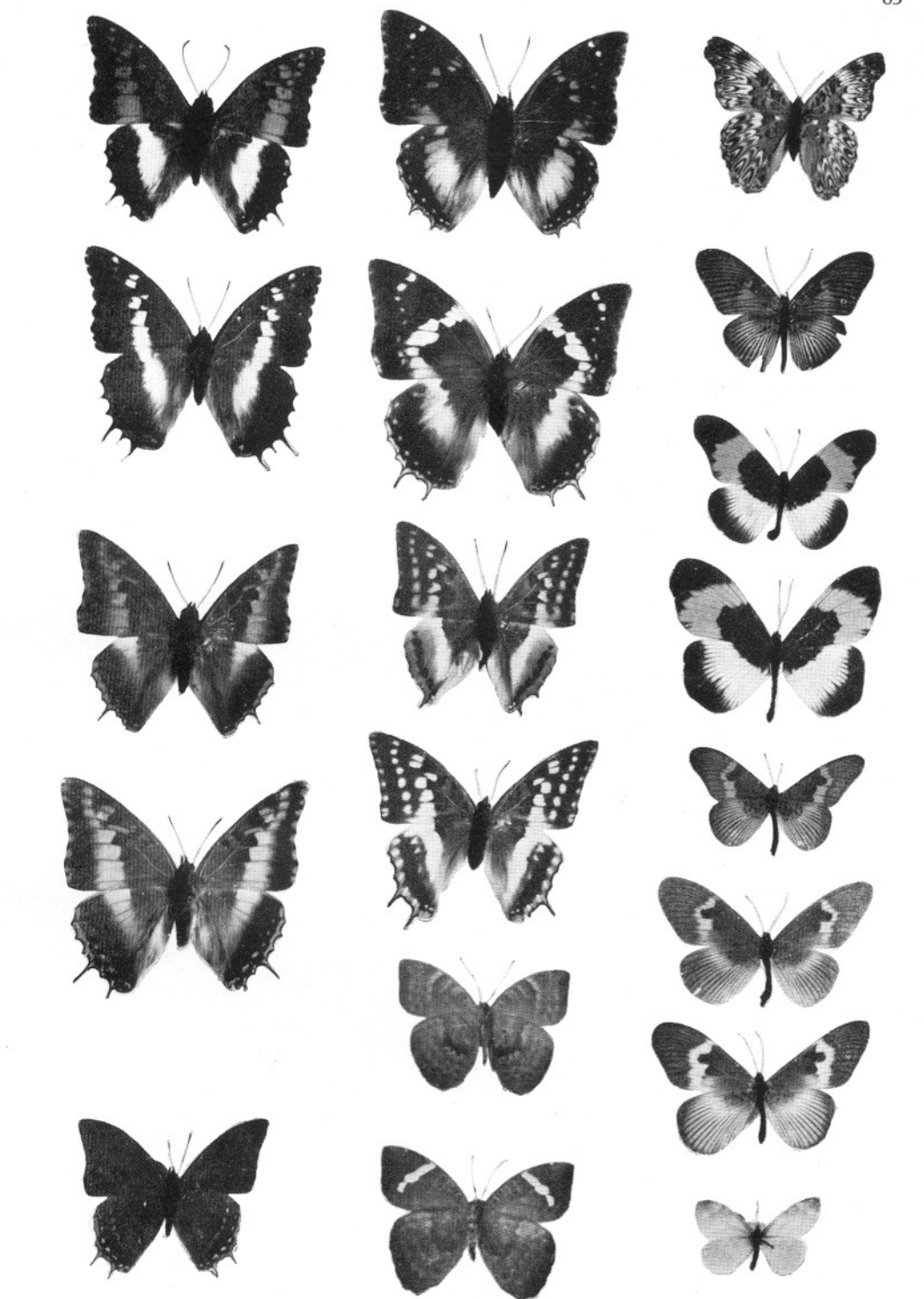


Plate 3 (from top to bottom)

Left hand column

- 1 *Charaxes ansorgei* ssp. *ruandana* Talbot ♂
- 2 *Charaxes ansorgei* ssp. *ruandana* Talbot ♀
- 3 *Charaxes druceanus* ssp. *kivuanus* Jordan ♂
- 4 *Charaxes druceanus* ssp. *kivuanus* Jordan ♀
- 5 *Charaxes opinatus* Heron ♂

Centre column

- 6 *Charaxes xiphares* ssp. *burgessi* Van Son ♂
- 7 *Charaxes xiphares* ssp. *burgessi* Van Son ♀
- 8 *Charaxes boueti* ssp. *alticola* Grunberg ♂
- 9 *Charaxes boueti* ssp. *alticola* Grunberg ♀
- 10 *Diestogyna excelsior* Rebel ♂
- 11 *Diestogyna excelsior* Rebel ♀

Right hand column

- 12 *Kumothales inexpectata* Overlaet ♀
- 13 *Pseudacraea eurytus* f. *youbdonis* Ungemach ♂
- 14 *Bematistes elgonense* ssp. *toroense* Poulton ♂
- 15 *Bematistes elgonense* ssp. *toroense* Poulton ♀
- 16 *Bematistes persanguinea* Rebel ♂
- 17 *Bematistes persanguinea* ♀ f. *consanguinoides* Le Doux
- 18 *Bematistes consanguinea* Rebel ♀
- 19 *Acraea ansorgei* f. *uniformis* Gabriel ♀

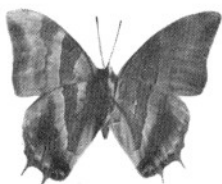
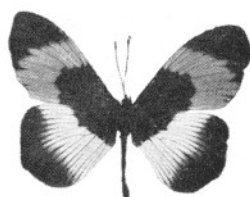
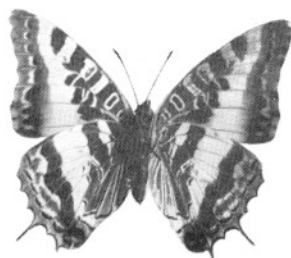
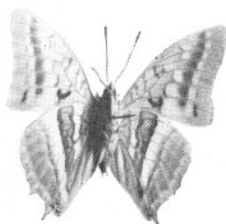
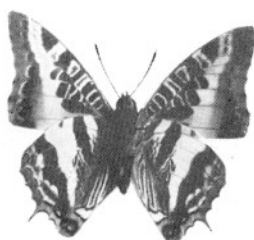
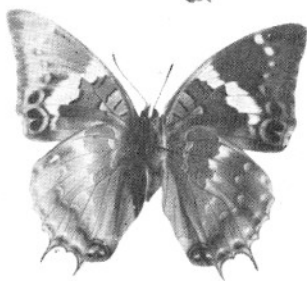
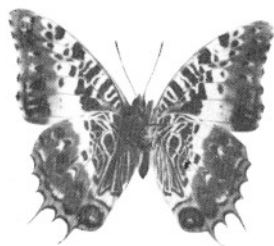
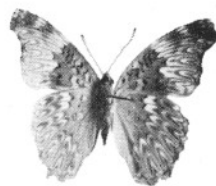
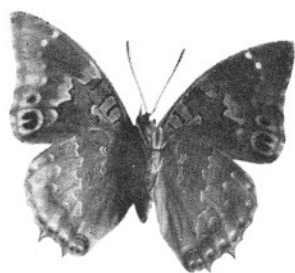
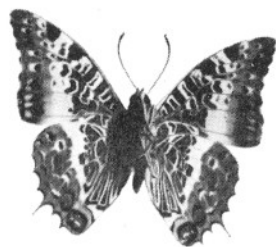


Plate 4 undersides (from top to bottom)**Left hand column**

- 1 *Charaxes ansorgei* ssp. *ruandana* Talbot ♂
- 2 *Charaxes ansorgei* ssp. *ruandana* Talbot ♀
- 3 *Charaxes druceanus* ssp. *kivuuanus* Jordan ♂
- 4 *Charaxes druceanus* ssp. *kivuuanus* Jordan ♀
- 5 *Charaxes opinatus* Heron ♂

Centre column

- 6 *Charaxes xiphares* ssp. *burgessi* Van Son ♂
- 7 *Charaxes xiphares* ssp. *burgessi* Van Son ♀
- 8 *Charaxes boueti* ssp. *alticola* Grunberg ♂
- 9 *Charaxes boueti* ssp. *alticola* Grunberg ♀
- 10 *Diestogyna excelsior* Rebel ♂
- 11 *Diestogyna excelsior* Rebel ♀

Right hand column

- 12 *Kumothales inexpectata* Overlaet ♀
- 13 *Pseudacraea eurytus* f. *youbdomis* Ungemach ♂
- 14 *Bematistes elgonense* ssp. *toroense* Poulton ♂
- 15 *Bematistes elgonense* ssp. *toroense* Poulton ♀
- 16 *Bematistes persanguinea* Rebel ♂
- 17 *Bematistes persanguinea* ♀ f. *consanguinoides* Le Doux
- 18 *Bematistes consanguinea* Rebel ♀
- 19 *Acraea ansorgei* f. *uniformis* Gabriel ♀

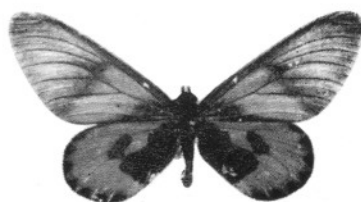
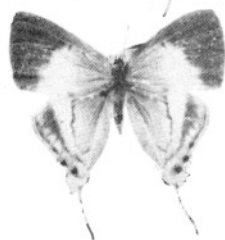
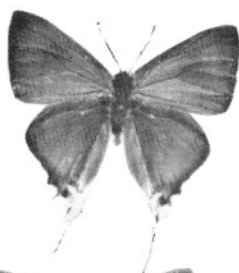


Plate 5 (from top to bottom)

Left hand column

- 1 *Deudorix (Hypomyrina) nomenia f. fourneriae* Gabriel ♂
- 2 *Deudorix (Hypomyrina) nomenia f. fourneriae* Gabriel ♀
- 3 *Eresina vansommeri* Stempffer ♀
- 4 *Hypolycaena jacksoni* Bethune-Baker ♂
- 5 *Hypolycaena jacksoni* Bethune-Baker ♀
- 6 *Lycaena phlaeas ssp. ethiopica* Poulton ♂

Centre column

- 7 *Deudorix (Virachola) jacksoni* Talbot ♂
- 8 *Deudorix (Virachola) jacksoni* Talbot ♀
- 9 *Harpencyreus reginaldi* Heron ♂
- 10 *Harpencyreus reginaldi* Heron ♀
- 11 *Chondrolepis cynthia* Evans ♂
- 12 *Chondrolepis nero* Evans ♂
- 13 *Chondrolepis leggei* Heron ♂

Right hand column

- 14 *Eretis rotundimacula ssp. herewardi* Riley ♂
- 15 *Metisella alticola* Aurivillius ♂
- 16 *Zenonia crasta* Evans ♂
- 17 *Sarangesa haplopa* Swinhoe ♂
- 18 *Acraea hamata* Joicey and Talbot ♀
- 19 *Acraea insignis ssp. eltringhami* Joicey and Talbot ♂

(All figures natural size)



Plate 6 undersides

Left hand column

- 1 *Deudorix (Hypomyrina) nomenia f. fournierae* Gabriel ♂
- 2 *Deudorix (Hypomyrina) nomenia f. fournierae* Gabriel ♀
- 3 *Eresina vansomereni* Stempffer ♀
- 4 *Hypolycaena jacksoni* Bethune-Baker ♂
- 5 *Hypolycaena jacksoni* Bethune-Baker ♀
- 6 *Lycaena phlaeas ssp. ethiopica* Poulton ♂

Centre column

- 7 *Deudorix (Virachola) jacksoni* Talbot ♂
- 8 *Deudorix (Virachola) jacksoni* Talbot ♀
- 9 *Harpencyreus reginaldi* Heron ♂
- 10 *Harpencyreus reginaldi* Heron ♀
- 11 *Chondrolepis cynthia* Evans ♂
- 12 *Chondrolepis nero* Evans ♂
- 13 *Chondrolepis leggei* Heron ♂

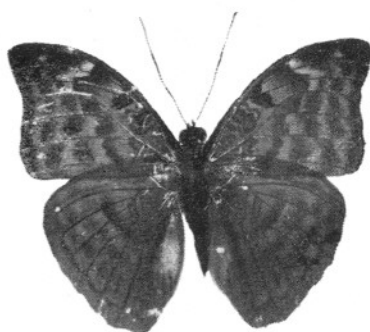
Right hand column

- 14 *Eretis rotundimacula ssp. herewardi* Riley ♂
- 15 *Metisella alticola* Aurivillius ♂
- 16 *Zenonia crasta* Evans ♂
- 17 *Sarangesa haplopa* Swinhoe ♂
- 18 *Acraea hamata* Joicey and Talbot ♀
- 19 *Acraea insignis ssp. eltringhami* Joicey and Talbot ♂

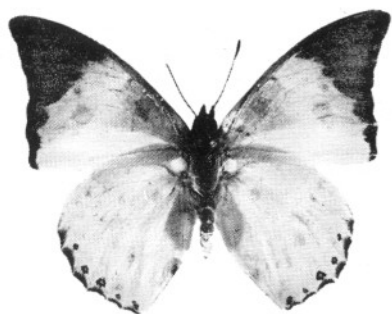
(All figures natural size)



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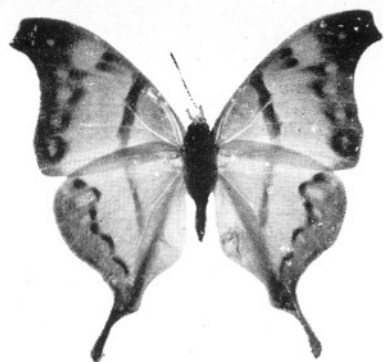
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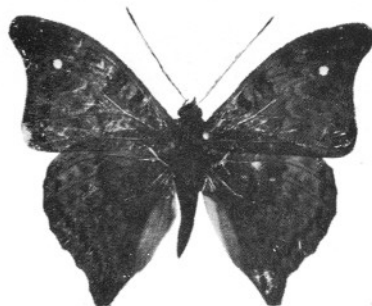
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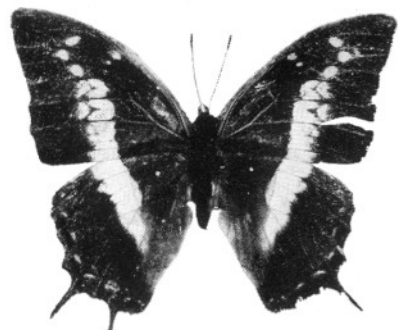
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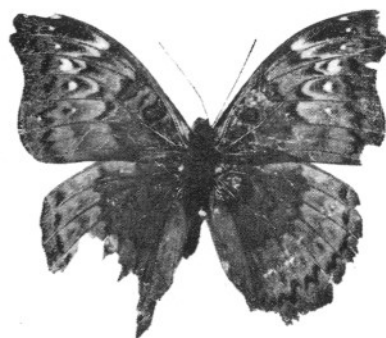
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7



4

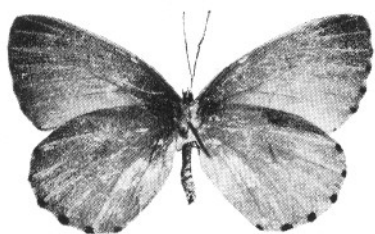


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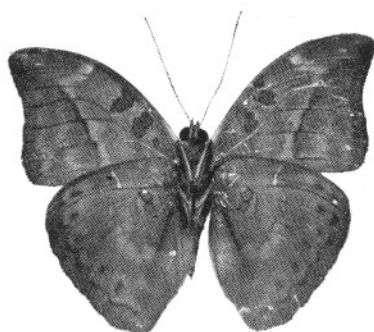
Plate 7

Uppersides

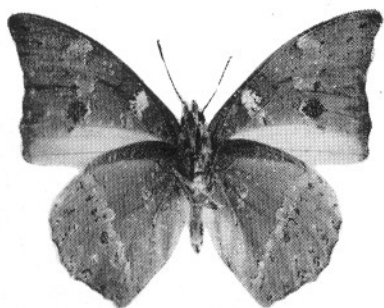
- No. 1 *Mylothris marginea* Joicy & Talbot Neallotype ♀ (Natural size from tip to tip 56 mm.)
- No. 2 *Charaxes dilutus montis* Jackson Holotype ♂ (Natural size from tip to tip 54 mm.)
- No. 3 *Charaxes xoolina mafugensis* Jackson Holotype ♂ (Natural size from tip to tip 49 mm.)
- No. 4 *Charaxes opinatus* Heron Neallotype ♀ (Natural size from tip to tip 60 mm.)
- No. 5 *Euryphene wilwerthi kayonza* Jackson Holotype ♂ (Natural size from tip to tip 57 mm.)
- No. 6 *Euryphene wilwerthi kayonza* Jackson Allotype ♀ (Natural size from tip to tip 71 mm.)
- No. 7 *Euryphura vansomereni* Jackson Holotype ♂ (Natural size from tip to tip 52 mm.)
- No. 8 *Euryphura vansomereni* Jackson Allotype ♀ (Natural size from tip to tip 53 mm.)



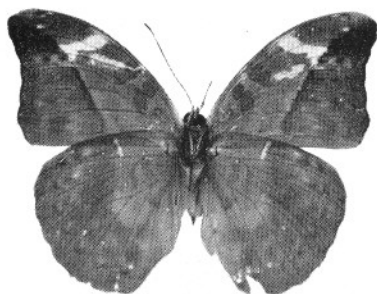
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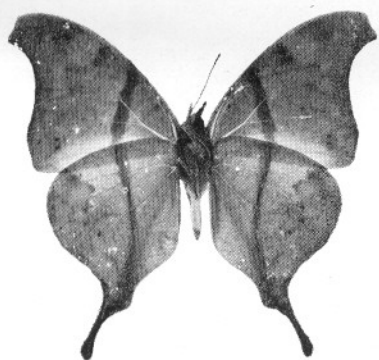
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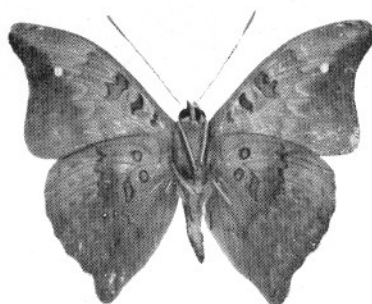
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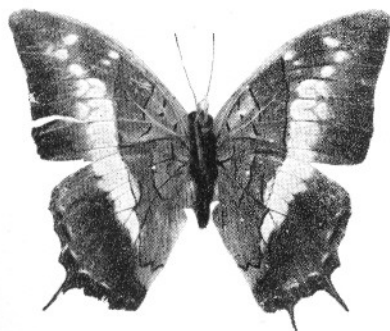
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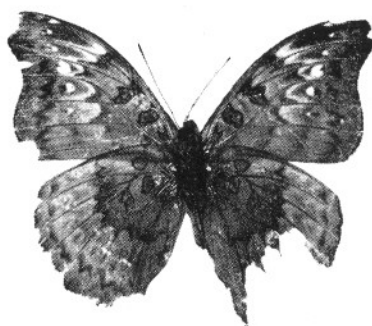
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7



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8

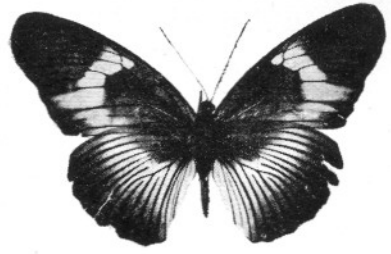
Plate 8

Undersides

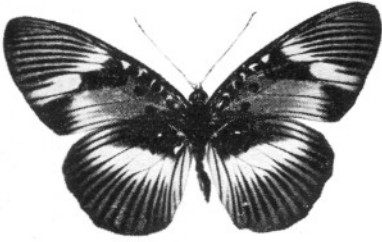
- No. 1 *Mylothris marginea* Joicery & Talbot Neallotype ♀
No. 2 *Charaxes dilutus montis* Jackson Holotype ♂
No. 3 *Charaxes zoolina mafugensis* Jackson Holotype ♂
No. 4 *Charaxes opinatus* Heron Neallotype ♀
No. 5 *Euryphene wilwerthi kayonza* Jackson Holotype ♂
No. 6 *Euryphene wilwerthi kayonza* Jackson Allotype ♀
No. 7 *Euryphura vansomereni* Jackson Holotype ♂
No. 8 *Euryphura vansomereni* Jackson Allotype ♀



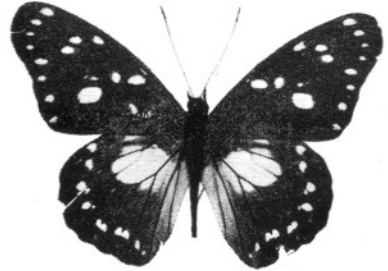
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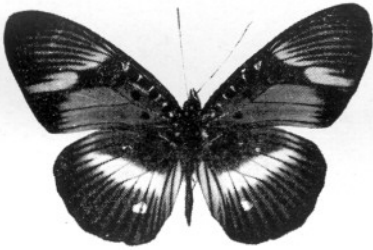
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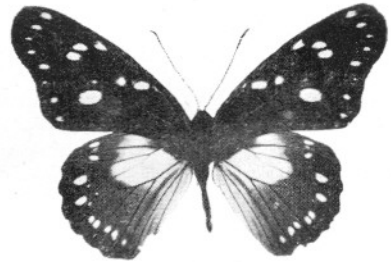
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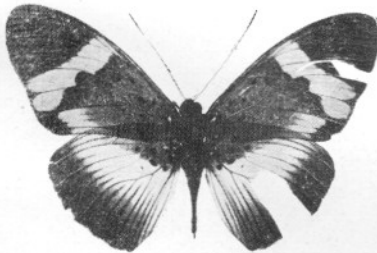
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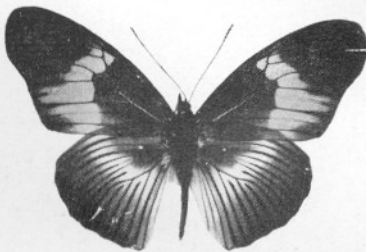
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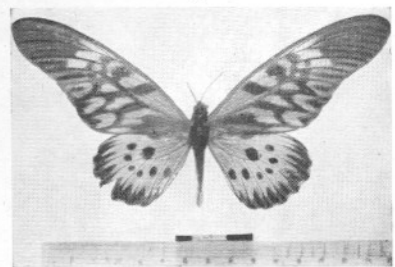
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9



5

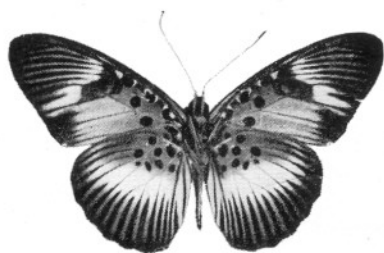


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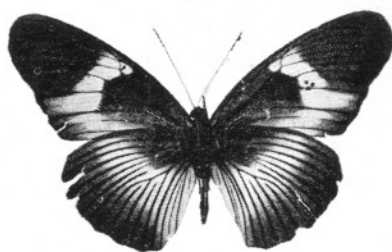
Plate 9

Uppersides

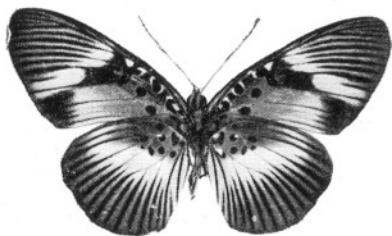
- No. 1 *Pseudacraea dolomena kayonza* Jackson Holotype ♂ (Natural size from tip to tip 56 mm.)
No. 2 *Pseudacraea dolomena kayonza* Jackson Allotype ♀ (Natural size from tip to tip 55 mm.)
No. 3 *Pseudacraea dolomena kayonza* ♀f. *flava* Jackson Holotype ♀ (Natural size from tip to tip 56 mm.)
No. 4 *Pseudacraea eurytus* f. *ruwenzorica* Grunberg Neallotype ♂ (Natural size from tip to tip 56 mm.)
No. 5 *Pseudacraea kuenowi kigezi* Jackson Holotype ♂ (Natural size from tip to tip 68 mm.)
No. 6 *Pseudacraea kuenowi kigezi* Jackson Allotype ♀ (Natural size from tip to tip 73 mm.)
No. 7 *Pseudacraea deludens terrena* Jackson Holotype ♂ (Natural size from tip to tip 65 mm.)
No. 8 *Pseudacraea deludens terrena* Jackson Allotype ♀ (Natural size from tip to tip 62 mm.)
No. 9 *Kumothales inexpectata* Overlaet Neallotype ♂ (Natural size from tip to tip 54 mm.)
No. 10 *Papilio antimachus parva* Jackson Holotype ♂ (Natural size from tip to tip 150 mm.)



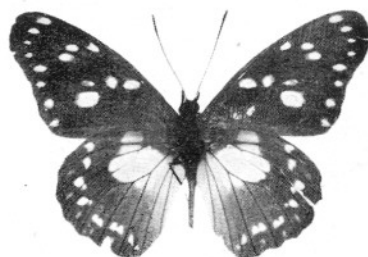
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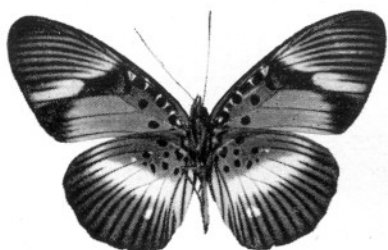
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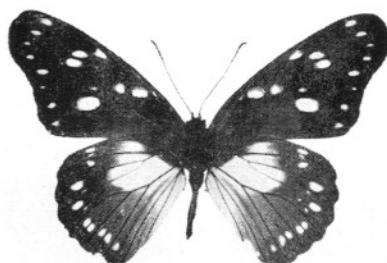
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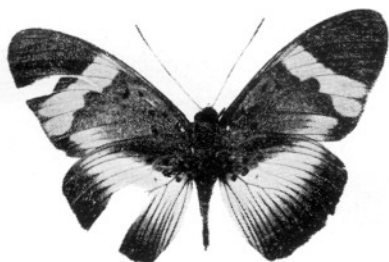
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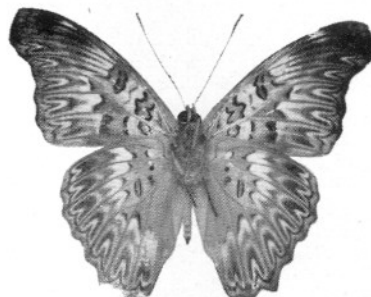
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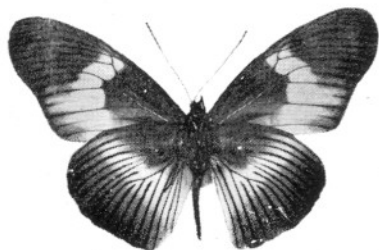
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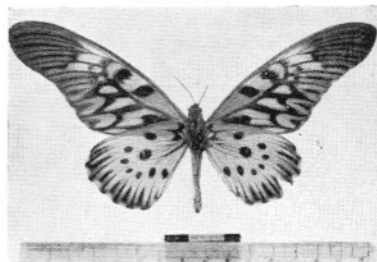
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9



5

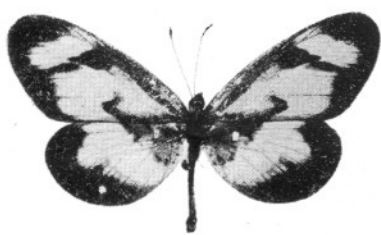


10

Plate 10

Undersides

- No. 1 *Pseudacraea dolomena kayonza* Jackson Holotype ♂
No. 2 *Pseudacraea dolomena kayonza* Jackson Allotype ♀
No. 3 *Pseudacraea dolomena kayonza* ♀f. *flava* Jackson Holotype ♀
No. 4 *Pseudacraea eurtytus f. ruwenzorica* Grunberg Neallotype ♂
No. 5 *Pseudacraea kuenowi kigezi* Jackson Holotype ♂
No. 6 *Pseudacraea kuenowi kigezi* Jackson Allotype ♀
No. 7 *Pseudacraea deludens terrena* Jackson Holotype ♂
No. 8 *Pseudacraea deludens terrena* Jackson Allotype ♀
No. 9 *Kumothales inexpectata* Overlaet Neallotype ♂
No. 10 *Papilio antimachus parva* Jackson Holotype ♂



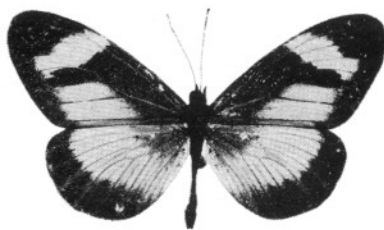
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4



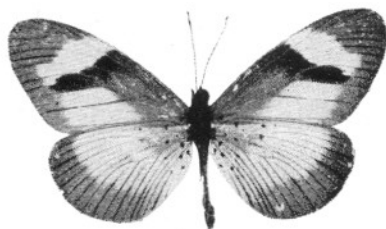
2



5



3



6

Plate 11

No. 1 *Acraea burgessi* Jackson Holotype ♂ upperside (Natural size from tip to tip 41 mm.)

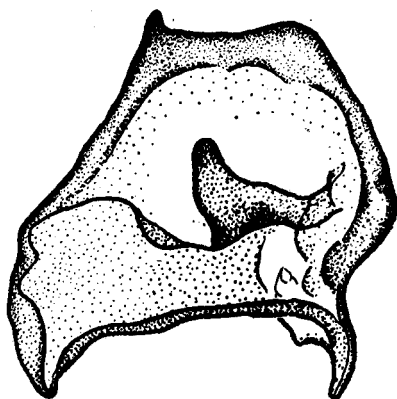
No. 2 *Acraea burgessi* Jackson Holotype ♂ underside (Natural size from tip to tip 41 mm.)

No. 3 *Acraea burgessi* Jackson Allotype ♀ Upperside (Natural size from tip to tip 49 mm.)

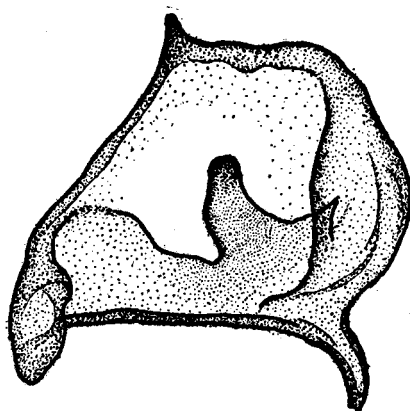
No. 4 *Acraea burgessi* Jackson Allotype ♀ underside (Natural size from tip to tip 49 mm.)

No. 5 *Acraea disjuncta kigeziensis* Jackson Holotype ♂ upperside
(Natural size from tip to tip 43 mm.)

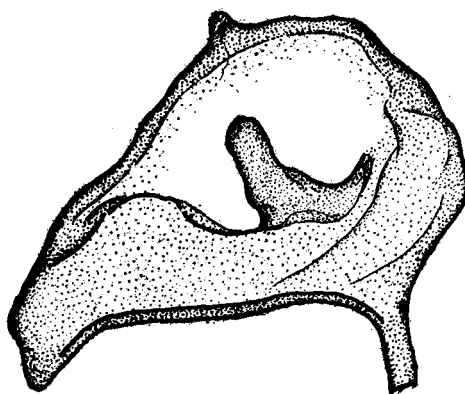
No. 6 *Acraea disjuncta kigeziensis* Jackson Holotype ♂ underside
(Natural size from tip to tip 43 mm.)



1



2



3

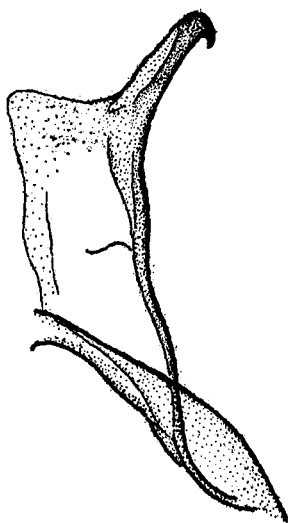
Plate 12

Male genitalia.

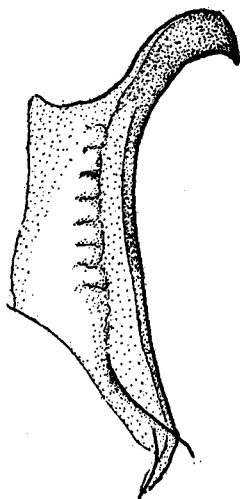
No. 1 *Mylothris ochracea* Aurivillius (x 25)

No. 2 *Mylothris marginea* Talbot (x 25)

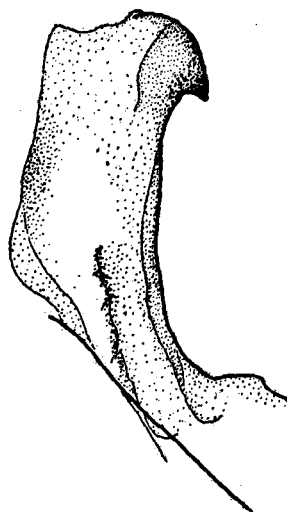
No. 3 *Mylothris croceus* Butler (x 25)



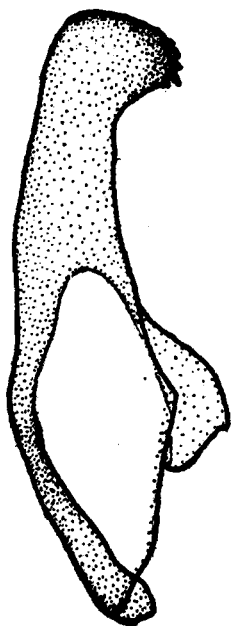
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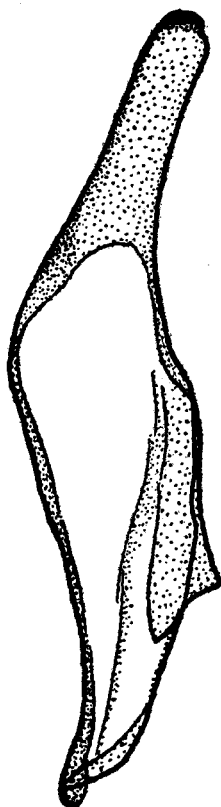
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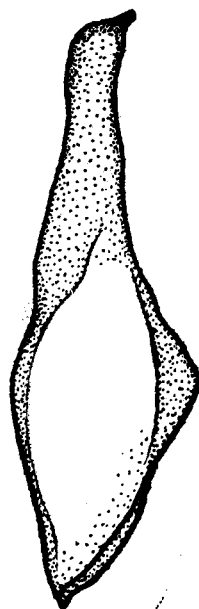
3



4



5



6

Plate 13

Male genitalia

- No. 1 *Charaxes dilutus montis* Jackson (x 20)
- No. 2 *Charaxes dilutus* Rothschild (x 20)
- No. 3 *Charaxes subornatus* Sharpe (x 20)
- No. 4 *Mycalesis neustetteri* Rebel (x 30)
- No. 5 *Mycalesis dubia* Aurivillius (x 30)
- No. 6 *Mycalesis dentata* Sharpe (x 30)